

MUTUAL TELEPHONE INVESTIGATED AND FOUND DOING WELL

Public Utilities Commission Reports Service and Treatment of Employees As Good

PAMPHLET INDICATES AN EXHAUSTIVE STUDY

Sketches History of Telephony In Hawaii, and Gives Many Interesting Figures

The report of the public utilities commission into the affairs of the Mutual Telephone Company is now ready for distribution at the offices of the commission. The pamphlet is an exhaustive description of the workings of the company here and in its different branches throughout the islands. The report is written by Chairman Charles R. Forbes of the public utilities commission, and in part, is as follows:

"The honor of introducing the telephone into the Hawaiian Islands belongs to Senator Charles H. Dickey, who imported a set of instruments from the United States and placed the same in use on the island of Maui, Kingdom of Hawaii, during the early part of the year 1878; this being barely two years after the original patent had been granted to Alexander Graham Bell. In the year 1879, the first telephone company was organized in Honolulu, Kingdom of Hawaii, and incorporated under the name of the Hawaiian Bell Telephone Company, and on December 30, 1880, started service with thirty instruments in operation."

"On August 16, 1883, the Mutual Telephone Company was organized, a new telephone plant built and equipped, and in March, 1885, began operation in competition with the Hawaiian Bell Telephone Company. This company was the first in the United States, the first lasting until August 2, 1894, when a consolidation of the two companies was effected by the Mutual acquiring the control of the Hawaiian Bell. At this time the Bell Company was capitalized at \$50,000 and had 565 telephones in operation, while the Mutual was capitalized at \$70,000 and was giving service to 701 subscribers."

"On the amalgamation of the Bell with the Mutual Company, the latter company increased its service to 900 subscribers. The switchboards used by these pioneer telephone companies were numerous and various. The law system was first installed by both of these companies and was changed several times on account of fire and changes in apparatus due to the rapid development and improvement in methods of operation. The law system was continued until the year 1899, when a change was made to the Sabin Express system, which remained in service until August, 1907, this giving way to the latest Western Electric common battery, lamp signal, full multiple switchboard."

"This board was in operation for three years, when, owing to the increasing difficulties of supplying telephone service to the cosmopolitan population of Honolulu, it was decided by the directors of the company after a careful investigation that the Automatic telephone gave promise of overcoming the difficulties that were then being experienced in providing a system of telephony that would meet with the approval of a variety of races of which Honolulu perhaps 15,000 are of English, American and German extraction; 35,000 Japanese, and the remainder divided among the native, Oriental and European races, such as the native Hawaiians, Chinese, Filipinos, Koreans, Porto Ricans, Spanish and Portuguese; of the white population 6000 being soldiers in the United States Army barracks."

"The company began operations under the Automatic equipment in August, 1910, starting with 1800 instruments in service, and during the past five years has added an average of over 800 subscribers without employing a single solicitor."

Initial Step In Investigation
The commissioners worked hard on the investigation and their progress is shown step by step. The report says: "As the initial step of the investigation the Mutual Telephone Company was required to furnish the commission a detailed statement of all its properties with an itemized and detailed explanation of values to entirely satisfy the commission. That this should be complete, the commission prepared questions to elicit the information. The answers were discussed in a committee as a whole and we reached our conclusions after a thorough examination into all questions propounded."

"On March 12, 1916, the commission's auditor began the examination of the Mutual Telephone Company's books and rendered his report on March 20, 1916, to the commission."

"On March 27, 1916, the commission began an inspection and examination of the properties of the Mutual Telephone Company."

Pacific Mail Will Change Its Colors After Fifty Years

About the only familiar thing about the Pacific Mail when the steamer Ecuador arrives here late in June will be the name, except for some of the old officers. The old vessels will not come; the old management is no more; and now even the ships will not have the distinctive black hulls, yellow-striped, and black funnels. These have been the colors for fifty years.

Apple-green Hulls
Beginning with the City of Paris, the vessels will have apple-green hulls, with a white stripe; the funnels will be white, as always, and the funnels will be deep yellow, black-capped, with a white stripe between the yellow and black. The City of Paris was to sail from San Francisco last Thursday in the new dress.

In New York tomorrow stockholders of the Pacific Mail will hold a special meeting, the call having been issued by the American International corporation, to increase the capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$4,000,000.

Immediate Stock Issue
The plan of expansion provides for an immediate issue of 17,000 shares of seven per cent preferred stock, par value \$100, and 30,000 shares of common stock. Ultimately it is proposed to increase the number of preferred shares to 20,000 and the common to 400,000. As the ownership of Pacific Mail rests almost entirely with the American International Corporation and W. R. Grace & Co., who are represented in the directorate of the American International Corporation, there is no doubt that the proposed capital increase will be ratified.

on the spot by the company management. Says the report:

Result of Visits
After a careful inspection of all the premises and equipment, the property of the Mutual Telephone Company, the commission is unanimous that the company has exercised great care in the selection of location for exchanges, in the type of building best adapted for its purposes, in providing for the comfort of its employees, its adoption of a character of equipment that would render efficient and satisfactory service, and a desire to promote to a greater extent the efficiency of its mechanical appliances that guarantee the class of service the Mutual Telephone Company renders the public."

With the report appear the rate schedules and the different forms of contracts which are all made subject to the approval of the commission.

Honolulu has an estimated population of 67,000, and the outlying districts of the island about 28,000 people, exclusive of the army. The area of this island is approximately 598 square miles, and the company was serving in March of this year a total of 7130 subscribers.

Profit and Loss Accounts
The profit and loss account of the company for the year 1915 is shown in the following items:
Gross earnings from services, etc., \$246,528.12; interest and dividends, \$9014.79; a total of \$255,542.91. Operating expenses, \$62,346.45; general expense, \$48,643.90; reconstruction, depreciation and sinking fund, \$60,463.28; bond interest, \$11,905.75; miscellaneous, \$2,254.56; balance, profit for year, 1915, \$60,928.97.

The conclusion arrived at by the commissioners is that the condition of the Mutual Telephone Company has been carefully analyzed relative to financial status, its rates and procedure, the welfare and treatment of its employees, its service, property and equipment. The examination of rates consistent with the operating conditions of any company naturally entails a detail investigation of its financial condition, efficiency and management, and its operating expenses, with fair consideration to the company's service and the general extent of the public good will toward it. The report says:

"The commission's auditor carefully compiled reports, although without the support of a physical examination. The reports indicate that the rates are not unfair. In fact, they compare very favorably with those charged on the mainland under similar conditions of operation."

"The various central stations, both in Honolulu and the surrounding districts, were inspected and particular attention given to the working conditions, wages, and general attitude of the employees. In all cases the accommodations were excellent, the employees as a whole satisfied, and the apparent low wages are not inconsistent when we consider the excellent accommodations furnished by the company."

Automatic System Praised
"The automatic system has in recent years gained considerable favor among electrical engineers and the general public. It gives undoubtedly superior service for less cost than the common central exchange where connections are dependent upon hand manipulations with the unavoidable annoyances arising when service is dependent directly upon the human factor. As a whole, no serious objections to the service have been voiced by subscribers to this commission."

"The property and equipment of the Mutual Telephone Company are in excellent repair and every effort is made to sustain them in accord with an efficient service. While it is true that there may be minor defects which will bear improvement, the attitude of the company is such that it is believed these will receive prompt attention and be rectified on the suggestions of the public utilities commission."

Commission Pleased
"The most satisfactory condition in which the commission has found the plant of the Mutual Telephone Company, the care with which they keep their books, satisfies us that a physical investigation at this time would be unnecessary, but upon the company's second investigation we should deal to a great extent with the physical value of the institution."

'HULA HOUSE' CACHE SPECULATION AS TO PRICES OF FUTURE

Detectives Uncover Large Quantity of Stolen Property At Madame Puahi's Home

Madame Puahi's "hula house" in Makoe avenue, near Kapiolani Park, which was the scene of a fatal shooting affray some time ago, has developed into a cache for the loot of burglars, as was brought to light by the investigation made by detectives yesterday and the day before. All the articles stolen from "Sonny" Cunha's house have been recovered; in fact belongings which the musician did not know had been taken were found.

Charles H. Hiram, Jr., the husband of Madame Puahi, who is a mere youth, has confessed to the police that he took the things and sold them, but he had assistance, but will not divulge the name or names of his confederates. Madame Puahi, the provider for the establishment, has not been arrested as yet, but there is a chance that she will be as on the police going to the house they found her destroying by fire some neckties which were identified by Cunha as belonging to him.

The search of the premises revealed the presence of a key jewel box belonging to Mrs. Cunha, tied up under the seat of a covered chair in the living room and the madame claimed to know nothing of how it got there. She tried to put the blame of the thefts on an old man recently sent to jail and when he was told of this he informed the police where they could find nearly all of the stolen articles. The confession of Hiram has proved the contention of the police that he was responsible for the thefts.

The talking machine was found in a pond near the house, where it is supposed to have been thrown after the first search was made of the premises. The hoisery of the Cunhas was found, some of it in the attic and some under the front steps of the dwelling. An old revolver which belonged to Mrs. Cunha was dug up from one of the flowerbeds.

It is thought that the arrest of Hiram will lead to the apprehension of a gang of petty thieves who have been preying on the residents of Waikiki for a long time.

The watch belonging to Haynes of the Pacific Commercial Cable Company, which was recovered in a search of the premises on Thursday, is said to have come into the possession of Hiram from a soldier from whom it was won in a crap game at Iwilei.

SOLDIER CHARGED WITH PEDDLING DOPE ON THE STREETS

Arrested while displaying samples of opium and enshoe to an interested crowd of spectators at the corner of Hotel and Bethel streets, Saturday afternoon, Charles C. Lively, private, Hospital Corps, Schofield Barracks, was turned over to the military authorities, only to be handed back to the police. He will be charged with having opium in his possession.

According to the police, Lively has been long suspected as a trafficker in opium, and, acting upon a tip that the man was attempting to close a sale, a police officer together with the sergeant of the provost guard was sent to the scene of the transaction.

Lively was arrested by the provost, and, when searched at the police station, two small horns of different grades of opium and one horn containing a sample of enshoe were found in his pockets. He refuses to say where he obtains the supply of opium or to disclose the headquarters of the alleged opium ring of which he is said to be a representative.

HILO ALSO AFFLICTED WITH 'BUMPS' IN STREETS

Hilo is also afflicted with "bumps" at the present time and there has been a meeting of the board of trade to see what could be done about the trouble. The bumps are in the new \$45,000 Kubio bay road and the contractor has been fully paid for the work he did on the road, including the bumps which it is said were not in the specifications.

Bumps in Hilo are not at all popular with the automobilists who enjoy having up space in the shortest time possible, but there are others who think the bumps are beneficial to the persons who have to use the road, but not in automobiles.

The bumps are not arranged in artistic disarray as are those of Honolulu, but occur every thirty-five feet with great regularity and cause a great deal of discomfort to those riding in the tonneau of an automobile if the driver is inclined to go in a hurry. Before the contractor was paid the bumps were in the road but he told the territorial officials that if they wanted the road smoothed off he would do it if notified within a year. The year is not yet up but the bumps are getting on the nerves of some of Hilo's populace and the board of trade will take the matter up with the proper officials to see if the road may not be smoothed out.

New Resemblances
The scientific investigators are finding out that the lower animals have many of the diseases that afflict human beings. For example fish suffer from a form of typhoid fever, and dogs often have beri-beri.

Willitt & Gray Doubt Whether Domestic Beet Supply Will Depress Values

Only Effect of 1916 Crop Will Be To Relieve Tonnage Situation

Under normal conditions in average years sugar values steadily increase during the summer months until September or October. At that time the domestic beet crop begins to appear and prices fall, continuing their downward trend until at least half the Cuban crop has been harvested. The question now arises whether this will happen in 1916 and 1917.

Discussing this question Willitt & Gray state that while conditions in previous years are not analogous with those now obtaining, a reference to those years is of interest. In 1911, for instance, when the world prices for sugar were largely affected by deficiencies of supplies for the demand, increased somewhat also by speculative influences, raw sugars advanced and stepped at 5.065c, duty paid September 22 (duty then 1.34c), refined reached 6.75c per lb. less 2% (with exceptional quotation by one refiner of 7.15c less 2%). The downward turn came in 1911 with the offering of the domestic beet crop sugars on the market.

The Highwater Mark
In 1914, under the influence of the European war outbreak on August 1, raw sugar advanced August 13, 65c, duty paid and refined to 7.50c less 2% August 14 and stopped.

The coming of the domestic crop on the market had some influence downward, but other causes produced some important fluctuations at times for the remainder of the year. 1915, under continued war influence, held the market comparatively steady throughout, although at relatively high prices. 1916, however, has already seen a rise in values above the level of former high periods, the present quotation for raw sugar being 6.46c, duty paid and refined 7.40c and 7.15c less 2%.

It cannot be said that at this early date the next domestic beet crop, whether larger than the last as expected or about the same, is going to have any influence whatever to turn prices down. In fact that end as far as can now be seen, is a real tangible let-up to the tonnage congestion to bring the sugar forward to market. This is the contingency to be watched for and anticipated in operations now in sugar until other conditions develop, such as the end of the war.

The market is strong and active, influenced by the news from Cuba reporting the commencement of the rainy season.

HATCH OPPOSES PLAN FOR SUPPORTING FRANCHISE

Supervisor Hatch is opposed to the idea of sending anyone to Washington, to represent the municipality in the matter of the Rapid Transit franchise. Hatch stated yesterday that under no circumstances would he consider a trip to the Capital for such a purpose.

He said "the supervisors are not urging the charter nor is the city bringing this question forward. I feel that it would be putting the city in an entirely wrong position for us to make a move of this kind."

HILO CIVIC CONVENTION TO BE GREAT CONFERENCE

With one or two exceptions every civic organization in the territory has accepted the invitation to be present at the Hilo civic convention and county fair to be held September 21 to 25.

Castor Bean Poison

While cattle eat castor bean leaves without injury, the seed is very poisonous. German and English agricultural chemists have recently called attention to the accidental or intentional adulteration of peanut and sesame cake originating in the tropics with castor bean seeds. One per cent of the "meat" of the castor bean seed mixed with peanut meal makes it poisonous. This is an amount more than sufficient to kill cows to which it is fed.

Parasites Are Here

David T. Fullaway has safely landed a number of minute wasp parasites of the mellow-fly which he collected in India. These will be bred and liberated in due time. It is to be hoped that they will take as kindly to Hawaii as the parasites which Mr. Fullaway introduced from Africa to combat the Mediterranean fruit fly.

Bee Enemies

The centipede, cockroach and bee moth are the worst honey bee enemies in Hawaii. The big brown centipede, which lives on the bottom of the hive and dines on bees as they come in his reach. The cockroach eats the honey, and the bee moth eats the wax. The predatory bee gets a good many bees, clinging to their legs when they alight and finally pulling them down.

CROUP.
This disease is so dangerous and so rapid in its development that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very risky to wait until the attack of croup appears and child suffer until it can be obtained chamberlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and effective and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle in the house. For sale by all dealers, Benson Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION May 11, 1916.

BUTTER AND EGGS	
Island butter, lb cartons	37 to 40
Eggs, select, doz.	40
Eggs, No. 1, doz.	37
Eggs, No. 2, doz.	20 to 35
Eggs, Duck	30

VEGETABLES A	
Beans, string, green, lb.	.04 to .05
Beans, string, wax, lb.	.06 to .07
Beans, Lima in pod, lb.	.04
Beans dry—	
Beans, Maui Red, cwt.	5.00 to 5.25
Beans, calico, cwt.	4.00 to 4.50
Beans, small white, cwt.	5.00
Beets, doz. bunches	.30
Carrots, doz. bunches	.40
Cabbage, cwt.	3.00 to 3.50
Corn, sweet, 100 ears	2.00 to 2.25
Corn, Haw., sm. yr.	35.00 to 40.00
Corn, Haw., lg. yr.	35.00 to 38.00
Rice, Japanese seed, cwt.	3.70
Rice, Hawaiian, cwt.	4.10

POULTRY	
Broilers, lb. (2 to 3 lbs.)	.35 to .40
Young roosters, lb.	.33 to .35
Hens, lb.	.26 to .27
Turkeys, lb.	.40
Ducks, Muscovy, lb.	.27 to .30
Ducks, Pekin, lb.	.27 to .30
Ducks, Haw., doz.	6.50 to 7.00

ND PRODUCE	
Peanuts, small, lb.	.04
Peanuts, large, lb.	.02
Green peppers, lb. (none in mkt.)	.08
Potatoes, 1st, Irish, new, lb.	.03
Potatoes, sweet, cwt.	1.00 to 1.50
Onions, Bermuda	.04
Taro, cwt.	.50 to .75
Taro, bunch	.15
Tomatoes, lb.	.04
Green peas, lb.	.10 to .12 1/2
Cucumbers, doz.	.30 to .50
Pumpkins, lb.	.01 1/2 to .01 3/4

LIVESTOCK	
(Beef, cattle and sheep are not bought at live weight. They are taken by the meat companies dressed and paid for by weight dressed.)	
Hogs, up to 150 lbs.	.10 to .11
Hogs, 150 lbs. and over	.09 to .10

DRESSED MEATS	
Beef, lb.	.10 1/2 to .12
Mutton, lb.	.11 to .12
Pork, lb.	.15 to .17

HIDES (Wet-salted)	
Steer, No. 1, lb.	.15 1/2
Steer, No. 2, lb.	.14 1/2
Klips, lb.	.15 1/2

FEED	
Corn, sm. yr., ton.	42.00 to 42.50
Corn, large yr., ton.	40.00 to 41.00
Corn, cracked, ton.	42.00 to 43.50
Bras, ton	29.50 to 32.00
Barley, ton	33.50 to 34.00
Scratch food, ton.	43.50 to 44.00

The Territorial Marketing Division is under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station, and is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price. A marketing charge of five per cent is made. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. For shipping mark of the Division is S. S. E. S. Letter address: Honolulu, P. O. Box 1237. Salesroom, Waikiki corner Maunakea and Queen streets. Telephone 1810. Wireless address, TERMARK.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

Chicken eggs are getting scarce and prices are advancing, the supply not sufficient to meet the demand. More people are calling for stamped eggs and it is probable these will always bring 3 cents to 4 cents a dozen more than ordinary eggs.

The demand for young broilers is especially good, as for all other kinds of chickens and ducks in good condition.

A few bags of Maui red beans sold for \$5.25. The demand for Maui reds and calico beans is good. Those having beans for sale during June and July would do well to get in touch with the marketing division before deciding the rates for their crops. From present indications the bean crop is going to bring good prices this year.

There is very little Hawaiian crop coming into the market. The Maui crop is reported to be about exhausted. The last crop of No. 1 Japan Seed Rice is practically all sold. There is also very little No. 1 Hawaiian rice left on the market.

New Island Irish potatoes of good size sell well but small potatoes are a drug on the market. Tomatoes are getting more plentiful. Cabbage is still scarce and dear.

Large quantities of alligator pears were received from Kona, among them some very good fruit. Limes are a drug on the market and all dealers overstocked. It will not pay producers to ship until the present oversupply is used. Hilo watermelons are more plentiful, selling at about 3 cents a pound.

Live hogs, dressed meats and hides unchanged.

The division icebox will soon be completed and as soon as arrangements can be made beef, veal and pork will be retained. All meat will be sold for cash and customers will be expected to pack their purchases home with them.

A. T. LONGLEY, Marketing Superintendent. May 12, 1916.

HAWAII RANCHER WON'T BE ANGORA

Tells Utilities Board Not To Go To Hilo On His Account Alone

The public utilities commission had its regular meeting yesterday afternoon, which will be the last one in this city for more than a week. Today the commissioners leave for Maui and later will go to Hawaii.

Routine matters were disposed of and correspondence between the Hilo Traction Company and the Hilo Electric Company was received, in which it was shown that the contention of the promoters of the traction company as to the kind of current they had specified was not borne out. The directors of the traction company and the electric light company announced to the commission that they had accepted the rates as fixed by the commission for power and the railway directors further notified the commission that they had accepted the amended franchise approved by it.

One Investigation Postponed
The intended investigation of the Hilo Electric Company will not take place at the visit of the board, as the manager of the company will be absent from Hilo during the stay of the commissioners. He is being sent to the Coast to arrange for new machinery to replace that damaged in the recent storm and to look over generators which may have to be installed, to take care of the new business of the company as a result of its contract with the traction company. The investigation has been postponed until sometime in July the date to be announced later.

No Complaints Against Phones
Julian Monsarrat, manager of Kapiolani Ranch, has written the commission that he will not have any complaints to bring before it in regard to the rates and service of the Hawaiian Telephone Company and asks the commission to stay away from Hilo if they are only coming on his account. He was originally backed in his complaints against the company by many

BAD DIME FLOOD INUNDATES TILLS OF BUSINESSMEN

Rapid Transit Conductors First Victims Hit Hard By Coast Counterfeiters

MARSHAL SMIDDY SAYS HE IS WORKING ON CASE

Bogus Half Dollars Also Being Passed On Local Concerns By the Crooks

Considering that Honolulu is an "easy mark," a crook, or a band of crooks, is at work here passing bad dimes and bad half dollars. The spurious coins first appeared in the daily "turn in" of the conductors for the Rapid Transit System, in their daily checking up, about a month ago and although United States Marshal Smiddy is at work on the case, not the slightest trace of the counterfeiters has been discovered.

Smiddy said yesterday that in his opinion a band of "phony money men" are operating in Honolulu, having come here from the Coast, believing that in Honolulu they would find an easy harvest for the bad coins.

"I know of no local crooks who would be likely to attempt such a trick," said the Marshal.

Coins Are Dated 1915
All of the dimes gathered in so far by the marshal, and by A. H. Day, cashier for the Rapid Transit company, the first to discover the counterfeit, are of the same date and apparently struck off by the same plant. They are of about the same thickness as the genuine dime, but are missing the ring, having been made of about lead and stamped with a die. The date is 1915.

Another means of identifying the bogus coins is their greasy feel. In describing them Marshal Smiddy said that they are "so greasy that they almost slip out of ones fingers."

But few of the counterfeit half dollar pieces have been found by the authorities and officials are not at all sure that they are the work of the same gang that is making and passing the phony dimes. Marshal Smiddy is inclined to believe that they are, but admits that he has nothing save a "hunch" to go upon.

May Be Made On Coast
It is not known whether the counterfeit dimes and half dollars are being made in Honolulu or upon the Coast. It is more than probable said Smiddy yesterday that they are being manufactured on the Coast and sent down here for distribution. It is believed that a large number has already been brought over and most of it has already been distributed.

Alfred H. Day, cashier of the Rapid Transit company, was the first man to tumble to the presence of the spurious coins in circulation in Honolulu. This was little more than a month ago. The conductors began turning in at the end of their day's run large numbers of the bad coins, which were turned back to them under the ruling of the company, which makes the men themselves responsible for all bad coins they take on the car.

Marshal Has Fifty
How many the conductors have in their hands Mr. Day could not say, but he admitted that about one dozen had been turned in to him, before he found out that they were counterfeit. Marshal Smiddy confessed to having about fifty of the bad coins in his possession.

"Evidently a large number of these coins have been turned loose on the public," said Mr. Smiddy. "I believe that they were unloaded here by men from the coast, thinking this an easy place for such work—as it is. In a number of cases I have succeeded in tracing the persons who had passed the coins on the conductors of the cars, but in every instance ran against a blank wall, the passer proved to have been a Hawaiian or an unsuspecting person who had been tricked themselves in taking the coin. There is no trace of a clew as yet, but we are still working on the job."

SUPERVISOR RAYMOND GETS RIGHT TO WORK

New Member of Maui Board Wastes No Time

J. H. Raymond of his return to Maui was sworn in as a member of the board of supervisors and took his seat at once. There was no ceremony of any kind.

The board went right to work as if there had not been a new member added to it.

The threatened resignation of David Fleming as a member of the board if Raymond was appointed has not come, and it is thought that he has reconsidered his determination to leave the public service.

New Mango Disease
A bacterial disease of the mango is causing much loss and alarm in South Africa. The infection attacks the leaves and all soft portions of the tree. The wood is not affected. It is carried by the wind, apparently, or in water, and no remedy except burning the infected mangoes has been discovered for its control.

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHES

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. Used the world over to cure a cold in one day. The signature of E. W. GROVE is on each box. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.